

SPAIN RAISING A GREAT ARMY.

It Is Said 300,000 Men Can Be Placed on a War Footing.

Commissioner Sent to England to Negotiate the Purchase of Four Cruisers.

The Great Arsenal at Cadiz Just Now the Busiest Point of the Kingdom.

THOUSANDS VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE

French and British Press Thanked for Their Expressions of Sympathy for Spain in the Present Crisis—Pacific Utterances at the Canovas.

Madrid, March 6.—A military journal declares that Spain is ready to place 300,000 men on a war footing in case of need.

All the naval officers who are Deputies have asked permission to return to active service, and the Minister of Marine sends to-morrow a commissioner to England to buy four cruisers.

The great arsenal at Cadiz is in all probability the busiest point of Spain at present. The number of workmen has been greatly increased, and the machinery is worked to its fullest capacity. All men work overtime. The manufacture of guns, artillery and cartridges is continued with unabating diligence to prepare for the worst the future may have in store.

At the cabinet council to-day, the Queen presiding, Premier Canovas said that the Government has decided to continue taking measures to prevent being unprepared in the future in case of a possible turn of events. He declared that the majority of the nation exhibit great sympathy for Spain in the present crisis. At Grenada, a mass-meeting in the theatre of 8,000 persons adopted a resolution requesting the Government to act with energy in dealing with the issue raised in the United States.

The students of the university at Oviedo met to protest against the closing of the university. The meeting ended with a resolution to enroll and form a garrison for the town to protect it in case of war. Similar offers from various bodies of every description have been received by the Government from many towns.

Yesterday the leading newspapers of Barcelona, Malaga and other cities strongly agitated the suggestion of preparing an address, signed by all the leading citizens, and to be delivered to the Consuls of England and France, thanking the British and French press for their friendly and sympathetic allusions to Spain in her present trouble.

DEMONSTRATIONS LESS VIOLENT. Perhaps the bare statements of the actions of mobs and turbulent gatherings in Spain carry with them an exaggerated effect when read abroad. They truly indicate the strained temper and indignation of the people, but they are in no case seriously violent.

Take for instance the outbreak of the Madrid medical students yesterday. They promulgated the streets, congregated in the Boterío Park, where they indulged in shouts of "Viva Spain!" "Down with Uncle Sam!" The police and some mounted gendarmes appeared in great haste with a determined effort to treat the students like a mob, but it was entirely unnecessary, as the students dispersed at once and all was quiet afterward.

Nevertheless it has been deemed necessary to keep guards in the vicinity of colleges and students' institutes. The special classes not closed by royal decree refused to-day to attend their recitations, and it is feared all the other students of Spain will follow the same course in order to force the government to close all schools.

A decree closing several universities has been issued in the following language: "The government is making strenuous efforts to defend international law and cannot allow it to be violated upon Spanish soil. Spain would lose all prestige if she tolerated insults to the representatives and banners of friendly nations. The latter symbols ought always to be sacred in a civilized state, even when a state of war exists."

For these reasons the universities of Madrid and Barcelona, the Granada Institute and the Veterinary School of Madrid shall be closed as long as their members continue patriotic, but imprudent, demonstrations.

SEMI-JUVENILITY EXCITED.

All this indicates the intense excitement predominating in the semi-juvenile minds of Spain. The casualties at Valencia yesterday, when summed up, give the total result as three window panes broken, but unfortunately these windows belonged to the Consulate of the United States. The Governor of the city visited the Consul in haste in order to express his keen regret at what had occurred. He explained that the police were unable to prevent the throwing of stones, that the students of the city, who co-operated with the Republicans in organizing the demonstration, did everything with such silent skill that the police were taken wholly unawares, so much so that the demonstrators arrived

In front of the United States Consulate before it could be prevented.

Details of the affair show that the rioters came from several directions and massed in front of the building, groaning, whistling and shouting "Death to Uncle Sam!" and throwing stones which broke the windows.

They were charged by the police, but the latter came in too small a force, for the rioters continued until the gendarmes rode among them and dispersed them.

Another meeting, which is known to have been called for Saturday night, has been positively forbidden by the Government, who learned that it was to be under the auspices of the Republicans, who hope to make political profit out of the present situation by disturbing the country.

Such military precautions have now been taken at Valencia that the Government considers further outbreaks unlikely.

Valledolid contributed also a petty demonstration yesterday. Barcelona was so well handled by the authorities that nothing of consequence occurred.

The Stock Exchange has begun to recover its equilibrium slowly, owing to the more satisfactory impressions of the probable course of events in the United States. With steady rapidly the impression waxes that the people of the United States are discovering the slender basis of the situation in Cuba which evoked the violent speeches made in the Senate, and it is noted here with satisfaction that President Cleveland still continues to give no sign of any sympathies with the extremes with which the legislation is thought to have proceeded. The Dia says to-night that the Government has received another telegram from Minister Dupuy de Lome, asserting that President Cleveland has declared that he will not proclaim the recognition of the belligerents for the present at least, and that he will certainly never agree to intervention in Cuba.

Without Precedent in History. Lisbon, March 6.—The Comercio de Portugal says: "The conduct of the United States of America in regard to the Cuban revolt is unique and without precedent in history, and will cause a complete disturbance of international rights unless the nations of Europe rise and join Spain."

ARMS AND MEN FOR CUBA.

The Bermuda to Sail for the Island Under the Flag of Great Britain.

The fact that the Federal Grand Jury is trying to indict General Calixto Garcia and others is not interrupting the work of the Cubans in getting up the biggest expedition to Cuba ever contemplated by the revolutionists in this country. The Bermuda has been released by the United States authorities and she is now in the full possession of her owner, Thomas Thompson, a British subject, of No. 1 Broadway. When she leaves this port, which will be shortly, she will sail under the British flag. She will take on a cargo which, it is said, will be of considerable value to Cubans, but the matter of her clearing will be attended to in a manner which will place her outside the pale of United States interference.

An order has already been given to Hartley & Graham, of No. 317 Broadway, for 50,000 rifles, and these will be forwarded to Cuba just as soon as belligerency is recognized. The order is given now, so that there will be no delay in the delivery of the weapons when required.

A large order for ammunition, rifles, revolvers, machetes, hospital stores and dynamite is now being filled for the Cubans for immediate dispatch.

Newark, March 6.—Cuban sympathizers have been at work in this city engaging men for engineering work in the insurgent army, and have succeeded in getting several skilled men. The negotiations were made by Manuel del Fomento, son of a Cuban cigar dealer. Henry W. Wilson, an Alderman and ex-Assemblyman, of the Ninth Ward, is said to be one of those who have enlisted in the interest of the insurgents.

STUDENTS RALLY FOR CUBA. A Monster Demonstration by Monmouth College Boys.

Monmouth, Ill., March 6.—Old Glory flutters over Monmouth College to-night and the students of the institution participated in a monster demonstration in favor of Cuban independence at midnight.

A mass-meeting was held in the chapel after recitations during the day and resolutions were adopted favoring the immediate action on the part of the Government to render its friendly offices to Cuba and denouncing the action of the Spanish mobs in Madrid and Valencia. After that the students sang "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner," appointed committees to procure wood for a big bonfire, and to invite the Mayor and local speakers to the public demonstration at midnight. The meeting ended with the reading of the flag over the college building. The enthusiasm appeared contagious, as citizens as well as students participated.

WHY IS THE MALLORY HELD?

Treasury Officials Endeavor to Find Out with No Success.

Washington, March 6.—Why the steamer J. Mallory, seized near Tampa, Fla., is not released is puzzling Treasury officials, and Acting Secretary Wike has telegraphed in vain to the Collector at Tampa, Fla., for information. The Mallory was ordered released, under certain conditions, when she was brought into port, and the fact that she only carried arms and no men other than her crew was reported. This action was based on the Italia and Bermuda cases, and it was in the power of the Collector to act on the United States District Attorney's advice.

It is barely possible that an action for damages may be brought against the Government for seizing the Mallory and that her owners will not now accept release without compensatory damages.

BRIGHT'S GROTESQUE STATUE.

His Son Writes It Is Totally Unlike the Tribune of the English People.

By Julian Ralph. London, March 6.—John Bright's son writes to the Times that the statue of his father in the houses of Parliament is "so totally unlike my father in every respect that to look at it is painful to my brothers and myself. If it were not so painful to see, I should call it grotesque." The statue is the work of Albert Gilbert, R. A., and was unveiled yesterday when Parliament met by the Duke of Devonshire, with a pleasant speech about John Bright's love of America.

FRANCESCO CRISPI'S DOWNFALL COMPLETE.

The Ministry, Not the King, Held Responsible for Italy's Defeat.

Weak Health and Age Sadly Affect the Bismarck of Southern Europe.

Though Not Easily Discouraged, It Is Said He Will Never Regain His Power.

A FIRM HAND IS LOOKED FOR.

Only a Strong, Resolute Leader Will Be Able to Consolidate the Heterogeneous Political Factions and to Save the Country from Ruin.

Rome, March 6.—Italian crises have notoriously unexpected terminations, but the present one points to the selection of some recognized politician as the chief of the new Cabinet.

Unfortunately it is impossible to predict the stability of any new ministry, even if headed by the Marquis Rudini, apparently the favorite at the present moment.

The Italian Parliament is split into so many groups, ranging upward from the leaders with only some ten adherents, that a firm hand alone can inspire confidence.

It is very doubtful whether the firm hand can be supplied by any Italian politician now before the public, inasmuch as no Cabinet will dare to wholly change the war policy of Crispi, while it is exceedingly difficult to evolve a financial programme to cope with the existing critical situation. Italy's chief great curse is the poverty-stricken condition of the country and the retiring Minister of the Treasury, Baron Lomino, alone possessed the complete confidence of Europe. It is quite true that much was hoped for from Signor Saraceno, but inasmuch as he has already indirectly declared himself unwilling to accept the heritage of Crispi, it is very uncertain whether he will welcome the support which the more moderate followers of Crispi are already offering him.

In any case nothing of a sensational nature need be expected. The internal condition of the country will claim long and careful attention, and Italy's ideal of being a world power of the first rank must for years have a solely theoretical application.

It is unlikely that Crispi will ever again reassess the supremacy he has hitherto enjoyed, as his age and weak health sadly afflict him, causing loss of memory and practical confinement to a milk diet. Notwithstanding this, he may try to keep in power, as he is not a man easily discouraged. Despite the present serious disturbances there is no need to fear an overthrow or even a permanent weakening of the position of the present royal house, as public feelings hold the Ministry and not the King responsible.

The fusion of the units of the heterogeneous opposition are unlikely to survive long, as the extreme left is more active than influential, and certainly is mistrusted by those whom the African fiasco now temporarily induces to coalesce with it. Then exaggerations of Radicals and Socialists are always, in Italy, a salvation to good government.

CRY DEATH TO CRISPI. False Rumor of the Assassination of the Italian Premier—Socialist Deputies Shout for Menelek.

Rome, March 6.—The story that Prime Minister Crispi has been assassinated is an unmitigated falsehood.

That Crispi is the most unpopular man in the country at the present moment cannot be doubted. The Socialists still cry "Death to Crispi!" Hence this wild rumor.

The greatest excitement does exist the whole country over and what will happen an hour later no one can foretell. This evening some radical Socialist and Republican Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies were to be heard crying out in the streets of this city: "Long live Menelek!" "Long live Anarchy!" and the crowd took up the cry.

A mob smashed the windows of several buildings and stoned the police. During the melee revolvers were red, and thirteen soldiers and policemen and two rioters were wounded.

The Socialist deputies have issued a manifesto urging the people to insist upon the Government's recalling the troops from Abyssinia, and granting amnesty to those persons imprisoned for taking part in the recent Socialist riots in Sicily.

But it is understood that King Humbert has declared that he would sooner abdicate

the throne of Italy than to abandon the Italian province of Erythraea, in Africa.

It is also reported here that the explorer Franzoni, after conferring with the King, has gone to Abyssinia on a special mission to King Menelek, but in the present excited condition of affairs, it is impossible to rely upon half one hears.

At Pisa yesterday the students, believing that several battalions of artillery, which were leaving the place, were to start for Africa, marched in a body to the railway station, shouting, "Down with Crispi!" "Give us back our soldiers!" etc. On their way they burned copies of the Tribuna and Nazione, Government organs.

A mob at Milan marched to the railway station last evening and smashed the windows of that building, which they took possession of in order to prevent the departure of troops which it had been reported were about to start for Africa. The report turned out to be unfounded, but that did not have the effect of quieting the mob, who continued to occupy the station. The troops finally made an assault upon the building and drove the students out. After the station had been cleared the disturbances were renewed in the streets and kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. In the many scuffles which occurred several soldiers, policemen and civilians were injured. A large number of arrests were made.

At Paris a mob tore up the railway, preventing the departure of trains. They also cut a number of telegraph wires. The rioters then proceeded to the Prefecture of Police, and smashed all the windows in the building. The police fired into the mob, and it is reported that many were wounded.

A mob gathered in Parma last evening which the police tried to disperse. The mob attacked the police with stones, whereupon the police fired a volley over the heads of the crowd. The mob, believing that the police were firing upon them, scattered in every direction in great haste.

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IRITRIA LOST TO ITALY.

Latest Advice from the Battlefield Show That the Army Is Totally Disorganized and Hard to Reinforce.

By Henry W. Fischer. Berlin, March 6.—My Roma dispatch informs me that Baldissera arrived at Massawa yesterday, and immediately began to strengthen the place with sailors from the Red Sea squadron.

The new commander ordered General Barotieri to report and to deliver up his sword. From the present outlook there seems to be little hope of renewing hostilities before September or October, as the troops are thoroughly demoralized and are without arms and ammunition. There is no artillery to speak of.

Even after the reinforcements have arrived and all is put in readiness, not much can be accomplished. The army's progress will surely be stopped by the rainy season. Meanwhile Italy herself may sorely need her army at home, having decimated her regular organization, and it is believed the Socialists may inaugurate a revolution at any time. Not a thousand trained quartermasters are left in the department, and the remaining artillery is made up of raw recruits.

A German who has just returned from the Alps passes on the French frontiers tells me that the garrisons there are mostly manned by young recruits.

The Kaiser continues to visit the Embassies, avoiding the French. England fears a dissolution of the Triple Alliance, which Austria means to uphold. The Austrian Foreign Minister is expected to arrive here on Monday to confer with Chancellor von Hohenlohe. The Emperor to-night announced his readiness to receive him privately.

SMALLPOX IN MANZANILLO.

American Health Authorities Warned to Watch Vessels from Cuban Ports.

Santiago de Cuba, February 22.—The people and press of this city are alarmed by the reports received of the daily ravages of smallpox in Manzanillo. The bulk of the population of this city are blacks and their descendants. As a rule they are not vaccinated.

With the rapid spread of the disease in Manzanillo and vicinity and the absolute lack of precaution, the disease is likely to increase.

The American health authorities will do to closely inspect all sugar-laden vessels from Cuban ports on the central and eastern shores of the island.

Does Not Look Like an Evacuation. London, March 6.—Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has attached a memorandum to the army estimates stating that, in view of recent events, it will be impossible to reduce the strength of the Egyptian garrison in 1896.

PERSONAL.

A. A. A.—HILL'S RHEUMATISM and Gout Cure, greatest of remedies, one bottle cures you. Write to J. C. Hill, 1212 St. Paul St., New York City.

FOR ADOPTION.—Beautiful, healthy baby girl, two months; refined parents. Mrs. Hoppe, 112 East 53d St.

FOR ADOPTION, lovely new born baby girl, blonde. 672 E. 42nd Ave., Brooklyn.

TO-DAY. Sun rose 7:02; sets 5:25. Moon rises 3:47 a. m.—Morning and night use liquid

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOME BOOK BARGAINS. Fielding, Smollet and Bulwer's Works, complete, cloth, published at \$3.00 each, 75c. New Dictionary of Photography, by Wall, cloth, gilt top, illustrated, \$1.50. Thompson's Dynamo-Electric Machinery, illustrated, \$3.50. Hill's Manual, half paper, \$2.00. 1,000 Oxford Teachers' Bibles, each, \$1.00. Books of every description at lower prices than ever before offered in this city.

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ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 11th St. and 2d Ave. 11 a. m., Dr. Ryland will preach; 8 p. m., Bishop Potter will administer confirmation.

THEOPHYLUS—Claude Fella Wright will lecture at Chatterbox Hall Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, on "Evolution." Admission free. Organ recitals by Miss Alice M. Judge.

UNION EVANGELICAL MEETINGS. Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Madison Ave. and 42d St., from 7 to 9 p. m. Rev. A. Dixon, of Brooklyn, will speak every night, 8 o'clock. W. S. Weeden will sing. Sermons by choir. Subjects: Monday, March 9, "The Victory of Faith"; Tuesday, March 10, "The Christian's Warfare"; Wednesday, March 11, "Eternal Life and Death"; Thursday, March 12, "Why I Am a Christian"; Friday, March 13, "Excuses."

SPECIAL NOTICES. Many influences combine to make the hair crisp, lustrous, and gray. The best restorative is Dr. Parker's Hair Balsam.

DEATHS.

BEDLOW.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, March 6, after a lingering illness, Josephine Maria House, wife of Hon. Henry Bedlow.

BERGMANN.—Bertha Bergmann, March 4, in the 72d year of her age.

BERNSTEIN.—Entered into rest, March 4, at the residence of her uncle, 112 2d St., Lizzie, daughter of the late Gustav and Christina Bernstein.

HARPER.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Friday, March 6, Philip J. A. Harper, son of the late Mayor James Harper, of New York, in the 72d year of his age.

WILSON.—Hannah, beloved wife of James W. Wilson, March 6, after a lingering illness, Josephine Maria House, wife of Hon. Henry Bedlow.

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